Manitoba

Annual Report 1989 - 90

Natural Resources

The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation

91-05359/

The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation

P.O. Box 41
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3H 0W9

February 13, 1991

Honourable Harry J. Enns
Minister of Natural Resources

Dear Mr. Enns:

I am pleased to present the fourth Annual Report to the Legislature of the Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation (MHHC) for the period April 1, 1989 to March 31, 1990, during which I was Chairman. As you are aware, Chairmanship transferred to Mr. E.A. Poyser, effective August 15, 1990.

During the past fiscal year, the Corporation continued its mandate to conserve, restore and enhance Manitoba's fish and wildlife habitats. Base funding for the program was a grant from the Provincial Government with additional logistical support from the Department of Natural Resources. The Corporation's affairs were administered by a nine member volunteer Board in 1989/90.

As in the past, the Corporation actively pursued cooperative ventures with other agencies and in 1989/90 participated in 12 fish and wildlife projects with other conservation organizations. For example, under The Critical Wildlife Habitat program, the Corporation in cooperation with two national and two provincial conservation organizations, experienced considerable success in preserving several parcels of tall grass prairie. The Corporation also undertook cooperative projects with local governments and interest groups to improve water quality for enhancement of fish habitats.

Impacts on the land base continue in southern Manitoba, making the programs of MHHC increasingly important. It is my hope that MHHC will expand its influence on the rural landscape in the future to the benefit of fish and wildlife and Manitobans.

Yours very truly

Don McMaster
Past Chairman
Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation

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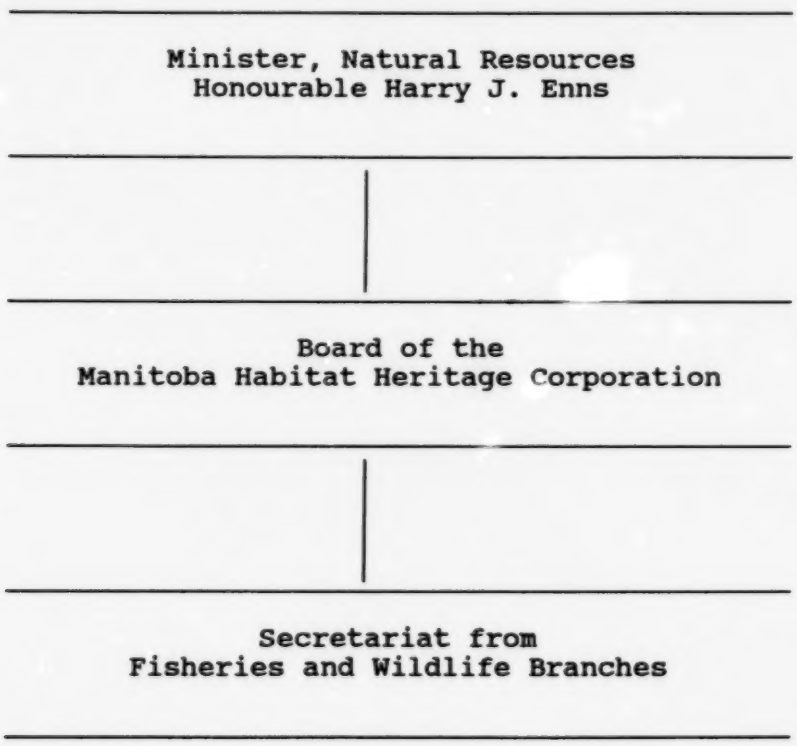
ORGANIZATION CHART
THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION



ANNUAL REPORT - 1989/90

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATION AND OBJECTIVES

Since February, 1986, the funding and operation of the Manitoba Habitat Heritage Program has been administered under a corporation, the Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation, which operates under a Board of Directors.

The Corporation's Board of Directors was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Board consists of knowledgeable conservationists who examine project proposals put forward to the Corporation by government representatives and public groups.

These proposals are evaluated on the bases of technical merit, public demand and environmental need. Chief targets for this program are habitats in Agro-Manitoba that are the most vulnerable to destruction, and habitats of rare and endangered species. The Board makes decisions regarding the initiation of new projects, and reviews the progress of continuing projects before allocating additional funding. Funds are allocated on a 50:50 basis to fish and wildlife projects.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The Board members volunteer their time and expertise to M.H.H.C. During their fourth year of operation they met 6 times in various locations throughout the province to review and inspect projects.

Members of the Board include:

Don McMaster (Chairperson), an avid outdoorsman, landscape painter and member of the Manitoba Wildlife Federation and Manitoba Naturalists Society.

Anne Longston (Vice-Chairperson), Vice-principal of Lac du Bonnet Senior School, rural woodlot owner and manager, and outdoor enthusiast.

Dr. Roger Smith, professor and head of Zoology, Brandon University.

Arthur Allan, member of the Manitoba Wildlife Federation.

Paul Murphy, former Executive Director of the Manitoba Wildlife Federation and past editor of the Wildlife Crusader.

Diane Breuton, M.E.S. York University, member of the Manitoba Naturalists Society.

Al Mickey, machinist with C.P.R., and member of the Manitoba Naturalists Society.

Leo LeTourneau, Ph. D. Admin., environmental, ecological and wildlife habitat researcher.

Elmo Helgason, commercial fisherman, President of Lake Manitoba Commercial Fisherman's Association.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CORPORATION

In order to achieve the objectives of the conservation and enhancement of habitat, the Corporation undertakes a variety of activities.

Activities of the Corporation include:

Either alone or by agreement with other agencies, groups or individuals, manage, improve or restore habitat on public land and waters.

Manage, improve or restore habitat on private land and waters by agreements (usually leases) with the landowner.

Assist an owner of private land to effectively manage habitat by means of grants or making available the advice and services of habitat experts.

Provide information to the public about fish and wildlife populations and habitat through various media techniques to promote public awareness of and public participation in the conservation, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitats and populations.

Habitat Leases

Often agreements are entered into with landowners to enable the M.H.H.C. to manage important fish and wildlife habitat on private land. This agreement usually takes the form of a lease. Payments to the landowner are customarily based on land assessment, and the leases are generally of a five year duration. The conditions of the lease state the types of activities which may occur on the land during the term of the lease. As an example, grazing of cattle may be permitted if it is deemed to have no detrimental effect on the habitat for wildlife and fish populations.

Habitat Acquisition

When management rights to "key" or critical habitat areas cannot be obtained through leases (easements), or mutual agreement, it sometimes becomes desirable to secure these important areas by outright purchase. Purchase of the land insures the protection and preservation of the habitat for future generations. This important component of the program accounts for 25% of the funds allocated to the Corporation.

Habitat Enhancement

Enhancement or restoration efforts focus on improving the productive capacity of habitats, thereby increasing the abundance or diversity of fish and wildlife species. Some enhancement projects are completed in a single season, whereas others may require work over a number of years to produce the desired results. Subsequent monitoring of fish and wildlife responses are undertaken to evaluate effectiveness of various techniques and thereby maximize benefits on future projects.

Described on the following pages are some of the habitat improvement or restoration techniques which are used in Habitat Heritage Program projects.

FISH HABITAT ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES

Lake Aeration

Very low oxygen levels may occur in small, productive lakes during the winter, and fish kills may result. Winter survival of fish populations can be assured by using an artificial aeration system designed specifically for the reservoir or lake. Compressors circulate fresh air within the lake and improve year round fish survival. All of the Habitat Heritage aeration projects have been co-funded by either local committees, Manitoba Parks Branch or the Manitoba Water Services Board.

Rearing Ponds

Small lakes and ponds are being developed as rearing ponds where newly-hatched walleye are grown for their first summer in a predator-free environment, then removed and used to replenish walleye stocks or establish new stocks in our lakes and reservoirs. Using man-made structures as walleye rearing ponds offers an added bonus over natural lakes and ponds, since the former can be completely drained, ensuring that all of the walleye are released.

Improvement of Spawning and Rearing Habitat

Siltation or excavation of gravel and rock substrate in streams can severely reduce or eliminate fish spawning and feeding. Pools and riffles may be recreated in a stream which has been channelized, to restore habitat for fish spawning. Also, hiding and resting spaces may be improved by adding boulders, logs or brush piles.

Stream Clearance

Often stock watering dams and stream crossings can be obstructions to fish moving to historical spawning or feeding habitat. Excessive flow velocities through culverts are a common problem. Removal or modification of barriers may ensure fish access to upstream or downstream habitat.

Fishways

Access over large obstructions or over barriers that cannot be removed, may be provided by a fishway. Using baffles to reduce water velocities and create compartments of slow water where fish can rest, these structures enable fish to climb, through a series of steps, over high dams and waterfalls. By improving or restoring access to spawning grounds, fish populations will be enhanced.

Water Level Control

Regulated water levels help to prevent fish winter-kills and the possible emigration of desirable fishes from the lake. Control structures at the outlets of lakes may also prevent undesirable fish species from entering the lake from outlet tributaries.

Multiple Resource Use Projects

The M.H.H.C. has commissioned studies to explore the opportunities that exist for a more resource based approach to the development and management of selected watersheds. Such an approach would incorporate fish habitat protection and

development measures into an overall plan to manage or develop land and aquatic resources. Initiatives proposed have included a more "natural" agricultural drain design, re-creation of pools and riffles in channelized streams, and streambank stabilization through agricultural lands where recreational stream fisheries have been created.

WILDLIFE HABITAT ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES

Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning is a technique used to improve the quantity and quality of vegetation on shrub or grassland ranges or to create grasslands in a predominantly forested area. Fire removes old, unproductive growth and releases nutrients into the soil. The resulting lush, new growth provides forage for a variety of big game and non-game species. To insure that the burn will have the desired effect on the vegetation and will be confined to the treatment area, comprehensive planning in conjunction with the Regional Services and Forestry Branches is undertaken, fire guards are constructed and weather conditions are monitored. The response of the vegetation following fire treatment is monitored to assess effectiveness of the burn.

Mechanical Treatments

Stands of aspen, willow and other species become unusable as a big game food source as they mature. In order to encourage succulent young foliage at or near ground level, the decadent growth is slashed or mechanically knocked down. This increases sunlight penetration and encourages the growth of shrubs, forbs and grasses to produce a high quality, nutritious food source.

Plantings

Sometimes habitats for selected wildlife species are enhanced by the establishment of tame forage such as alfalfa. These plantings provide a nutritious food source at critical times of the year and help to reduce wildlife depredation on adjacent lands. They also function as nesting habitat for waterfowl.

Tree planting programs may be undertaken in areas containing insufficient amounts of wooded escape cover. These plantings also help to control wind erosion and functions as snow catchments.

Water Level Control

The ability to regulate water levels is essential in maintaining and improving productivity in wetland and marsh habitats. In some locations flooding may be necessary to enhance habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds and aquatic mammals. Water levels are controlled through the construction of dykes and dams and the installation of pumps. Following the regulation of water levels, other improvements such as the construction of nesting islands and the establishment of nesting cover and aquatic vegetation can occur.

Structures

The abundance of some wildlife species may be limited by the availability of nesting sites. This requirement may be fulfilled by the placement of nesting structures for waterfowl, hawks and owls.

In other areas where watering sites for wildlife are in short supply, dugouts are created.

Public Use

Sometimes enhancement projects are located near cites or towns, and presents a prime opportunity for educational and recreational viewing of wildlife. Trials, observation towers and posted interpretive information can encourage maximum use by the public while exerting minimum disturbance to resident wildlife populations. Proposals which facilitate and encourage public participation are being considered for future enhancement projects.

WILDLIFE HABITAT PROJECTS 1989/90*

Southeastern Region

Habitat Leases
Expenditures: $650
Five Years
Ongoing

To protect valuable habitats of white-tailed deer and other woodland wildlife, M.H.H.C. paid financial incentives to three landowners on 159 acres of wooded habitat adjacent to the Red River, south of Winnipeg.

Thalberg Moose
Expenditures: $1,012
One Year
Complete

Two plots totalling 10 acres were established in the Thalberg Bush Wildlife Management Area. Shearblading of these mature willow and poplar areas will enhance moose habitat by providing succulent new plant growth.

Forage Plots
Expenditures: $2,498
One Year
Complete

Three 2-acre plots were shearbladed in the Agassiz Provincial Forest to provide new growth forage for white-tailed deer, grouse and bear.

Southwestern Region

Johnson Property Acquisition
Expenditures: $17,863
One Year
Complete

The 158 acre parcel in the Tiger Hills area in southwestern Manitoba contains good agricultural soil and is susceptible to clearing. Acquisition under the C.W.H.P. will ensure the preservation of inherent wildlife values.

Ritchie Property Acquisition
Expenditures: $22,499
One Year
Complete

The 160 acre parcel on the north escarpment of Riding Mountain National Park is susceptible to erosion and contains excellent winter habitat for elk and moose. Securement of the property under the C.W.H.P. will ensure the protection of existing wildlife and fisheries value.

***Note:** "Expenditures" identifies funds spent in the 1989/90 fiscal year.

Meyers Property Acquisition
Expenditures: $23,205
One Year
In Progress

The 155 acre parcel located in an intensively farmed area in southern Manitoba consists largely of an oak-aspen forest. Acquisition under C.W.H.P. will ensure preservation of present valuable wildlife habitat, situated on productive soils.

Habitat Leases
Expenditures: $15,058
Five Years
Ongoing

To protect valuable white-tailed deer habitat, M.H.H.C. paid financial incentives to 24 landowners on 3,915 acres of wildlife habitat.

Burrowing Owl Leases
Expenditures: $1,240
Five Years
Ongoing

Habitat protection agreements were negotiated with 6 additional landowners to protect nesting habitat of this endangered population. To date, agreements have been signed with 13 landowners on 1,375 acres.

Conifer Planting
Expenditures: $310
Three Years
Complete

Five miles of conifer shelterbelts were planted in the Parkland Wildlife Management Area several years ago. These plantings were rotovated to control weeds and enhance conifer survival.

Habitat Developments
Expenditures: $104
Two Years
Ongoing

A cooperative project involving the Oakburn Wildlife Association, M.H.H.C. and the province was initiated to establish forage plots on a parcel of Crown land for elk and deer. The project involves the clearing of several small plots and establishment of tame forage.

Property Development
Expenditures: $1,949
One Year
Complete

Frequently, lands purchased by M.H.H.C. contain small fields of arable land. Management plans for these parcels call for the establishment of tame forage fields. In addition to providing a benefit to wildlife, these fields are leased to area farmers for agricultural use (haying). In 1989/90 a total of 30 acres of tame forage were established on 2 parcels of M.H.H.C. land.

Western Region

Duck Mountain Plot Regeneration
Expenditures: $7,680
One Year
Complete

Twenty-five forage plots established in the 1970's to create a food supply for moose and elk were cleared by bulldozing to regenerate new growth of existing vegetation.

Duck Mountain Elk
Expenditures: $2,965
Three Years
Complete

A cooperative project involving M.H.H.C., Wildlife Habitat Canada and the province was initiated to improve elk habitat within the Duck Mountains. The project involved the use of prescribed burns to reestablish grasslands in the mountains. Expenditures involved assessment of plant response to prescribed burns.

Land Acquisition
Expenditures: $5,000
One Year
Complete

Under this cooperative project M.H.H.C. provided a grant to the Turtle River Watershed Conservation District to purchase a quarter section of erosion-prone land on the north slope of Riding Mountain National Park. Acquisition will ensure preservation of its present valuable wildlife and fisheries habitats.

Special Programs

Critical Wildlife Habitat Program (C.W.H.P.)
Commitment: $60,000 (annually)
Five Years
Ongoing

A major cooperative program involving M.H.H.C., the province, Wildlife Habitat Canada, World Wildlife Fund (Canada) and the Manitoba Naturalists Society was initiated in 1989/90 to address the eroding wildlife habitat base in agro Manitoba. Funds contributed by M.H.H.C. are allocated to the acquisition component with some priority for lands containing tall grass prairie in Year I. Other components of the Critical Wildlife Habitat Program include leasing of critical wildlife habitats, habitat enhancement and an educational program.

Tall Grass Prairie Property
Expenditures: $4,996
One Year
Complete

Under the Critical Wildlife Habitat Program (C.W.H.P.), M.H.H.C. acquired 327 acres of tall grass prairie in southeastern Manitoba. Securement will ensure the preservation of this truly unique and almost extinct plant community in Manitoba. Funds totalling $34,850 were also provided by World Wildlife Fund (Canada) and the province.

FISH HABITAT PROJECTS - 1989/90*

Special Projects

Heritage Stream Habitat Programme
Expenditures: $4,500
Two Years
Ongoing

In 1988/89, a study was commissioned to develop a process for identification, selection and designation of heritage stream habitat reaches in Manitoba. Programme development continued in 1989/90 with completion of the first phase on a field manual for stream habitat classification and rehabilitation.

Fish Habitat Inventory and Classification
Expenditures: $3,500
Two Years
Complete

Identification and classification of fish habitats are prerequisites to rehabilitation or protective actions by the Corporation. A contract consultant determined the condition of fish habitat in 50 watershed units within the Southwestern Region. Information included biological resources, water quality, morphology and hydrology, land use and habitat conditions. Implementation of this computerized system will help to organize and guide future activities by the Corporation.

*Note: "Expenditures" identifies funds spent in the 1989/90 fiscal year.

Southwestern Region

Oak Lake
Expenditures: $2,380
Two Years
Ongoing

Oak Lake is the largest sport fish water in southwest Manitoba, and supports an active fishery, camping and cottaging area. When degraded water quality began to result in an almost annual winterkill, local business people saw their investments threatened. In order to prevent winter-kills, local interest groups monitor oxygen levels in the lake. As required, M.H.H.C. provided funds for aeration and snow clearing on a cost share basis with local municipal groups.

Shoal Lake
Expenditures: $2,623
Two Years
Ongoing

Shoal Lake is a 526 ha lake that suffers fish winter-kills almost every year. With financial assistance from The Shoal Lake Lions Club, a partial lake aeration system, similar to the site-tested Adam Lake design, was installed. An aerated 2 ha dyked-off portion at the north end of the lake will provide a refuge of oxygenated water each winter.

Elgin Reservoir
Expenditures: $2,849
One Year
Ongoing

Fish populations in Elgin Reservoir have declined as a result of downstream migration over the outlet control structure. A metal frame and screen was installed to reduce downstream fish migration and maintain fish abundances in the reservoir.

Russell Reservoir
Expenditures: $11,301
One Year
Complete

Russell Reservoir is a 140 acre waterbody that did not support a sport fishery. In cooperation with the Town of Russell and Russell District Game and Fish Association, an aeration system was installed to prevent fish winter-kills and to provide recreational fishing opportunities.

Eastern Region

Hamilton Creek
Expenditures: $1,868
One Year
Ongoing

Hamilton Creek is one of two spawning streams for Falcon Lake walleye. Low flows during egg incubation has limited reproductive success. A dam and valved culvert were installed at the inlet of the creek to pond water and allow for controlled discharges over the incubation period.

Western Region

Edwards Creek
Expenditures: $27,685
One Year
Complete

Since 1948, Edwards Creek has lost 50% of its channel length as a result of channelization and diversion. This has caused extensive erosion of the channel bed and banks, delta formation in Dauphin Lake and loss of spawning habitat. Riffles were constructed to arrest channel erosion and improve spawning habitat for Dauphin Lake walleye. Lake Dauphin Commercial Fishermen's Association were co-funders.

Two Mile Lake
Expenditures: $1,063
One Year
Complete

Two Mile Lake was reclaimed in 1988 and re-stocked with trout. A fish barrier constructed at the outflow to prevent access by competing species was damaged by beavers. To protect the trout population in the lake, the barrier was repaired. The project was cost-shared on a 50:50 basis with Swan Valley Sport Fishing Enhancement Inc.

Black Beaver Lake
Expenditures: $4,696
One Year
Complete

Black Beaver Lake was reclaimed in 1988 and re-stocked with trout. Swan Valley Sport Fishing Enhancement Inc. provided 50% of the funds to construct a water level control structure in the outlet channel. Higher water levels will enhance overwinter survival of the rainbow trout and increase the stocking capacity of the lake.

Vermillion Reservoir
Expenditures: $1,585
One Year
Complete

Fish movement out of Vermillion Reservoir via the outlet structure has reduced angling opportunities in the reservoir. In cooperation with Inter-mountain Sport Fishing Enhancement, a screen was installed at the outlet to prevent smallmouth bass and rainbow trout migration downstream.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Fish Poster
Expenditures: $11,976
Two Years
Complete

A colour poster of 23 freshwater fish species titled "Manitoba's Fish Depend on Healthy Habitat" was printed. The distribution of these fish in Manitoba, their habitat requirements, and conditions which threaten their habitats is described for each species. In addition, the variability in preferred habitats for the 23 species is shown by indicating "Where They Live" in a sketch depicting river, marsh and lake environments.

Akudlik Marsh
Expenditures: $9,888
Two Years
Complete

This cooperative project, involving M.H.H.C. and Wildlife Habitat Canada, included construction of a viewing platform, placement of interpretive signs and production of a brochure describing the unique features of this northern marsh at Churchill, Manitoba.

Fish Habitat Course
Expenditures: $5,328
One Year
Complete

A "Short Course on Small Lake and Channel Hydrology and Habitats" for biologists and engineers was conducted at Falcon Lake. After acquiring an understanding of lake and stream hydrology, participants were able to assess the fisheries potential of various fish habitat improvements that they designed. And applying what was learned, the group designed and constructed a walleye spawning riffle in Hamilton Creek.

Land Donation
Expenditures: $1,448
One Year
Complete

M.H.H.C. received a land bequeathment from the late Bill Roberts. A cairn acknowledging Mr. Robert's contribution was constructed on the site and a ceremony was held to dedicate the land as the Bill Roberts Wildlife Sanctuary.

Project Signs
Expenditures: $1,063
Ongoing

Habitat Heritage Corporation signs are erected on all projects funded by M.H.H.C. to promote public awareness of the Corporation's role in conserving the province's fish and wildlife habitats.

Annual Report
Expenditures: $373
Ongoing

A report outlining M.H.H.C. accomplishments in 1988/89 was produced for Cabinet/public distribution.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Board of Directors
Expenditures: $4,433

Expenses are incurred by the Board of Directors in performing Ongoing volunteer duties involving inspection of projects, project proposal review and policy development.

Taxes
Expenditures: $2,146
Ongoing

Annual funds are required to pay taxes on lands held by M.H.H.C. which currently totals eighteen parcels.

Professional Fees
Expenditures: $4,650
Ongoing

Funds are required annually for the preparation of a financial statement outlining M.H.H.C. expenditures and an audit of the program by the Provincial Auditor's Office.

Note: The 1989/90 Report of the Provincial Auditor's Office indicated a total of $59,398 of unexpended funds at the end of the fiscal year. Of this total, $21,810 was committed to acquisition of the Meyers property (NE13-5-16W) which was completed in the 1990/91 fiscal year. Funds totalling $37,588 are committed to fish habitat protection and enhancement projects in 1990/91.

Office of
the Provincial Auditor

905 - 386 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
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REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE

We have examined the balance sheet of The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation as at March 31, 1990 and the statement of revenue, expenditure and unexpended funds for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Corporation as at March 31, 1990 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies stated in note 2 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

F. H. Jackson, CA
Provincial Auditor

Winnipeg, Manitoba
December 19, 1990

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 1990
(with 1989 figures for comparison)

	1990	1989
ASSETS		
Current:		
Cash	$ 57,768	$ 18,408
Accounts receivable	27,738	19,015
	85,506	37,423
Fixed:		
Land	308,114	241,498
Equipment	35,669	31,430
	343,783	272,928
	$ 429,289	$ 310,351
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 26,108	$ 28,007
Investment in fixed assets	343,783	272,928
Unexpended funds	59,398	9,416
	$ 429,289	$ 310,351

APPROVED BY THE BOARD

G. A. Boyce Director

D. McMaster Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Unexpended Funds
for the year ended March 31, 1990
(with 1989 figures for comparison)

	1990	1989
Revenue:		
Grant from the Government of the Province of Manitoba	$ 200,000	$ 250,000
Project cost recoveries	55,674	30,214
Interest	6,543	4,416
Contributions and donations	1,400	225
Land lease	2,824	1,100
	266,441	285,955
Expenditure:		
Project related costs:		
Enhancement	78,255	126,643
Acquisition	66,683	95,100
Easements	17,018	17,087
Research studies	8,000	12,400
Public information	22,797	9,086
Property taxes	2,082	3,046
Appraisal fees	1,225	1,893
Seminar costs	5,328	-
Grants:		
Turtle River Watershed Conservation District	5,000	-
Manitoba Naturalists Society	-	2,000
General and administrative:		
Board expenses	4,433	7,052
Computer equipment and software	-	4,570
Stationery supplies	-	78
Professional fees	5,550	4,470
Bank services	88	77
	216,459	283,502
Excess of revenue over expenditure	49,982	2,453
Unexpended funds at beginning of year	9,416	6,963
Unexpended funds at end of year	$ 59,398	$ 9,416

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements
March 31, 1990

1. Nature of Organization

The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation was established in February, 1986 as a Crown Corporation under The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Act. The objectives of the Corporation are the conservation, restoration and enhancement of Manitoba fish and wildlife habitat and the fish and wildlife populations. Donations to the Corporation are tax deductible by the donor pursuant to paragraph 110(1)(b) of the Income Tax Act, as gifts to Her Majesty.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except:

i) Fixed assets are charged to operating expenditures in the year of acquisition.

ii) Fixed assets are capitalized with a corresponding amount being reflected in "Investment in Fixed Assets". No depreciation is recorded on fixed assets.

iii) Professional and administrative support is provided by Fisheries and Wildlife Branches staff of the Department of Natural Resources at no cost to the Corporation. This support is estimated to be approximately $85,000 (1989-$82,000). These costs are not reflected in these financial statements.

b) Fixed assets are valued at cost, except for donated land which is valued at appraised value at acquisition date. Land with an appraised value of $13,000 was donated to the Corporation in 1988.

3. Commitments

a) The Corporation leases parcels of land for wildlife habitat. The future minimum lease payments for each of the next five years are:

1991	$ 15,514
1992	15,065
1993	10,992
1994	6,278
1995	2,101

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements
March 31, 1990

b) The Corporation is committed to expend $243,500 (1989 - $330,000) under cooperative project funding agreements as follows:

1991	$ 61,750
1992	61,750
1993	60,000
1994	60,000

Expenditures for these commitments will be included in enhancement and acquisition expenditures in the Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Unexpended Funds.

4. Subsequent Event

In accordance with the terms of The Canada - Manitoba Soil Conservation Agreement, signed on August 2, 1989 and amended on June 25, 1990, the Government of the Province of Manitoba will contribute an estimated $2.53 million to the Corporation, as part of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP), as follows:

1991	$ 360,000
1992	660,000
1993	910,000
1994	600,000

It is planned that the grant funding received each year will be expended by the Corporation on NAWMP activities in those same years. Grant funding and the related expenditures will be included in the Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Unexpended Funds.

5. Comparative Figures

Comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 1989 have been restated where necessary to conform with the presentation adopted for March 31, 1990.